

GIVES HIS VIEWS

CHAS. A. SMITH TELLS PEOPLE OF THINGS HE SUPPORTS.

MAKES UP HIS PLATFORM

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FOR FOUR YEARS

Now Seeks Elevation—Points to His Service in the Past and Outlines Position on Questions of Importance—Asks for Suffrage.

Lieut. Gov. Charles A. Smith has made the following statement relative to his candidacy for governor: To the People of South Carolina:

Four years ago and again two years ago you elected me lieutenant governor of our State. My promise was to maintain the high standards of my predecessors in office, and by no word or deed bring discredit to those who chose me. Has this promise been kept?

I am now a candidate for governor and ask a continuance of your confidence and suffrages. Am I worthy of promotion? Will the interests of the people be safe in my hands? I present herewith, in brief, my platform. After all, a man's life and character best indicate his platform. Believing in true Democracy, when the people have spoken on a public question, good citizens sink their individual preferences until another free expression is offered them. I believe I am the logical candidate and entitled to your consideration. I promise, if elected, careful attention to your wishes and faithful service to the State.

I stand for economy in government. No extravagance. No waste of the people's money. No appropriations beyond the State's income. No increased taxation, except as towns, townships or counties vote special levies for schools or local necessities. A business system that will insure economical expenditure of appropriations.

I favor a flat 2-cent passenger fare on our railroad systems and no freight discrimination against South Carolina points as compared with adjoining States. The railroads have had a large share in the prosperity that has come to the State, and do not, as public service corporations, show proper appreciation of obligation to the source of their income.

I favor the submission by the legislature to the voters of the State of the question of outlawing the sale of intoxicants within its borders; a measure which would insure the benefits of the Webb law, uplift public morals and promote temporal prosperity.

I favor legislation that there may be no discrimination against the poor man for violation of the criminal law. For the same offense one man pays a fine within his means and goes free; another because of inability to pay goes to the chain-gang or penitentiary. I favor proper legislation to secure honesty and freedom in elections; but am opposed to any qualification that will deprive an honest white citizen of the right of ballot.

I believe implicitly in an educated citizenship and in placing adequate facilities within the reach of a rising generation; believe that the compulsion of love and pride and public opinion will as readily banish illiteracy as mandatory legislation, and am for compulsory education only should the people so declare after the submission of the question to their suffrages.

I believe as a matter of economy and public interest in a restriction of local and special legislation by the general assembly, that more time may be devoted to matters of State-wide importance.

I believe earnest consideration should be given to the demands of the farmers of the State for rural credits and for agricultural industrial education in our public schools.

I stand loyal to Democracy, which means government by all the people, for the best interests of all the people, and not government of the many by a preferred class.

Charles A. Smith.

WIDOWS ARE PAID.

Congress Gave \$1,000 to Wives of Deputy Marshals Killed on Duty.

The House Monday passed two bills, introduced by Representative Aiken, to pay Mrs. W. B. F. Corbin and Mrs. C. D. Corbin, both of Wall-halla, the sum of \$1,000 each, on account of their respective husbands having been killed while in the service of the government. W. B. F. Corbin was a deputy United States marshal at Wallhalla, and C. D. Corbin was his brother and assistant.

On the night of March 9, 1909, they undertook to arrest Robert Belcher for a violation of the postal laws, shooting into a mail box. They attempted to make the arrest at the home of Belcher's grandfather, J. B. Palmer, near the town of Wallhalla, but both officers were shot and killed. The history of these bills is interesting from a legal standpoint, in that this is the first time that a bill of this kind has ever passed either house of congress.

Flag to be Returned.

The battle flag of the 78th Ohio regiment, captured by Gen. William Hardee's corps, will be returned to Ohio representatives at the Confederate reunion in Jacksonville in May. Recently it was presented to the Selma, Ala., camp, Confederate veterans.

Cousins Are Killed.

Mrs. Frank D'Angels of Somerset, Pa., was wounded Saturday when he went in the rear of her home to investigate sounds of firearms. She stumbled over the dead bodies of her two sons, who had just been killed.

Small Boy Killed.

Billy McCord, three years old, of Tampa, Fla., was crushed to death Tuesday when he fell under the wheels of a heavily loaded wagon.

Accidentally Shoots His Cousin.

While examining a gun Tuesday Maxwell Atkinson, aged fifteen, of Bishopville, shot and killed Elizabeth Driggers by mistake.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

CABINET HEARS PARTICULARS OF TAMPIO INCIDENT.

United States Marines in Uniform of Their Country Were Arrested by Federals at Tampico.

The status of the arrest of the American marines and the subsequent demand by Admiral Mayo, as summoned up by cabinet officers and other officials, was described as follows: 'Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp and a boatload of marines landed at Tampico last Thursday to obtain supplies. They were arrested, but later discharged. In accordance with regulations in all navies of the world Rear Admiral Mayo, on considering that an unwarranted arrest had been made and that the uniform of the American navy had been disregarded, demanded reparation in the form of a salute of twenty-one guns.

"The American flag, while not taken ashore, was flying at the stern of the whaleboat and all the marines were in uniform. Rear Admiral Mayo allowed the Huerta commander until 6 o'clock that evening to fire a salute, but later extended the time to afford the commander an opportunity to communicate with his superior officers in Mexico City. A statement of apology was issued in Mexico City by Gen. Huerta, and the officer who arrested the marines was ordered punished.

"This did not satisfy the United States government and the salute was insisted upon. Gen. Huerta himself at no time agreed to comply, but an under secretary in the Mexican foreign office did inquire of Charge O'Shaughnessy if a salute fired to the ship would be acceptable.

"This was emphatically rejected by the United States and word was sent that nothing short of a public salute to the American flag would be satisfactory."

This was the situation laid before the cabinet Tuesday by the president. Some administration officials were inclined to wait for more facts and do nothing until an investigation had been completed. Others suggested that Huerta would evade the issue, and that prompt and vigorous action was necessary. John Lind, it is understood, in his conference with the president and Secretary Bryan had counseled a forceful move.

For two hours the cabinet discussed the pros and cons and the possible consequences of drastic action, and the plan of sending the fleet as a warning to Huerta of the lengths to which the Washington government was prepared to go to enforce its policy was unanimously adopted. There was no previous intimation that the naval demonstration would be ordered, but this, as well as other moves, had been discussed on many an occasion in the past.

Cabinet officers and others were insistent that no change in the general policy toward Mexico was imminent, and that so far as possible the factions would be left to fight their battles unhampered by American interference. Officials declared with emphasis that no other phases of the Mexican situation beyond the affront to the flag at Tampico were involved in the dispatch of the fleet, though officials admitted the strategic value of having so big a fighting force in proximity to a country in which emergencies might arise at any time.

"Action, not words," was the way cabinet officers described the answer of the United States to Huerta's unwillingness to fire a salute when demanded by the American government.

LOCKED IN CAR.

Alabama Robbers Lock up Express Messenger on Train.

Attracted by muffled cries emanating from the express car attached to a "local" Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train, railroad employees at Little Rock, Ark., Thursday night found the express messenger, William Abernethy, locked in a trunk, bound and gagged, and the safe in the car looted.

The discovery was made when the train reached Little Rock from Hot Springs at 10 o'clock. It is estimated that between \$2,000 and \$3,000 was secured by the two men who, Abernethy declares, took possession of the car near Haskell, Ark., thirty miles from Little Rock, forced him into the trunk and escaped with all the valuables aboard.

No attempt was made to rob the passengers and other members of the train crew knew nothing of the robbery until the messenger was discovered in the trunk.

BODY FOUND IN FIELD.

Inquest Fails to Solve Death Mystery Near Brunson.

The dead body of a young man was discovered in a field near the line of the Charleston and Western Carolina railway, about one mile from Brunson, Saturday afternoon. The person discovering the corpse reported it to the sheriff of the county, who, unable to readily reach the corner, informed the local magistrate, and an inquest was held and a verdict rendered that "the deceased came to his death from a blow on the body by a blunt instrument delivered by a party or parties unknown to the jury." Investigation showed that the negro was from Barnwell County, near Alendale, and was known by the name of Jim Hughes.

Rail Passed Through Body.

The entire length of a 90-foot steel rail, red hot, passed through the body of Charles Miller of Bradlock, Pa., as he worked at a finishing mill in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works Friday. Miller lived half an hour.

Two Drown in River.

Two men were drowned and five others narrowly escaped the same fate when an automobile plunged through the gates of the ferry steamer Rockaway into the Elizabeth river near Norfolk, Va., Saturday.

Two Killed; Thirty Injured.

At Toronto, Ont., 170 laborers were killed and thirty injured Saturday night by the fall of a sixty-foot wall of a building previously destroyed by fire.

FOUR GUNMEN DIE

NEW YORK MURDERERS PAY PENALTY FOR CRIME.

ONE TELLS OF SLAYING

One After Another the Convicted New York Gangsters Are Put in the Electric Chair and Sent to Their Doom—Warden Relates Confession Made Before Him.

The four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison, near Ossining, N. Y., at the break of dawn this Easter Monday morning. In the death chair none confessed his guilt and none mentioned the name of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant found guilty of instigating the murder but saved by the court of appeals' reversal. Of the four Frank Seldenshner ("Whitey Lewis") made the only statement. Even he did not flatly assert his innocence.

"Gentlemen," he mumbled, as they strapped him in the chair, "I did not shoot at Rosenthal. Them who said I did was perjurers. For the sake of justice, gentlemen, I say I did not. The witness Stannish—" "Whitey" did not finish the sentence. The strange harness had been adjusted and the current threw his body forward in the chair. He had meant to say that Stannish, a waiter and a witness at the murder trial, had lied; but death intervened.

Seldenshner was the second man to die. "Dago Frank" (Frank Crofci) came first. "Gyp the Blood" (Harry Horowitz) was the third and "Lefty Louie" (Louis Rosenberg) last. In 40 minutes all four were dispatched. This would have been shortened had it not been for the overcrowding of newspaper reporters. Their numbers necessitated a shifting of witnesses for each execution. All four men walked quietly to the chair and only their quaking knees and the sickly green pallor of their faces attested that the realization of death was upon them.

Shortly before "Dago Frank" Crofci went to the death chair he told Warden Clancy that "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and Harry Vallon, an informer, fired the shots which killed Herman Rosenthal, for which crime the four gunmen paid with their lives. "So far as I know Becker had nothing to do with the case," the gunman also declared. "It was a gamblers' fight."

Crofci averred he was five miles away at the time the crime was committed and that "Whitey" Lewis Seldenshner, although present at the scene of the shooting, did not fire any of the shots. Crofci made no attempt, however, to deny that he was included in the original plot to slay Rosenthal, even admitting that two nights before the gambler was slain he went with other gangsters to look for their intended victim.

They were frightened away from Rosenthal on that occasion. The condemned man also admitted that early on the night of the actual killing he was in the gray "murder car" with the gunmen, but he insisted that he left them before they shot the gambler. He did not explain precisely why he left the other gunmen just prior to the shooting, but two reasons are advanced. One is that he became frightened and the other that he deserted in order to bail out his sweetheart, Jean Gordon, who had been arrested.

The statement which was made orally in the principal keeper's office was the result of the insistent plea on the part of Crofci's mother and his sister for the truth. They had been here and made an unsuccessful appeal to the governor to save the prisoner's life. Returning to the prison near dawn they were met by the warden and taken to the office where they met Crofci.

Mr. Clancy told his story to Superintendent John B. Riley of the State prison department and Gov. Glynn. The warden first issued a formal statement rehearsing a part of what Crofci told him and later added details which included Crofci's admission that he and the other gangsters had sought Rosenthal nights before the slaying. The formal statement of the warden follows:

"About 8 o'clock Sunday night Rosenberg asked me to save Frank, saying he had nothing to do with the shooting; he was not there. I went over and asked Frank why he did not tell the truth. He replied that he knew what was going on, but was not there when the shooting took place. I advised him to tell the whole story. He said if he did they would kill his brother. I asked whom he meant by 'they'. He replied that there were 50 men in New York he could name. He said: 'I don't care about myself, it's my family I care for.'

"I caused Frank Crofci's fate to be brought from the condemned cell house to the principal keeper's office about 4 o'clock Monday morning. He made the following, among other statements, in the presence of myself, McNery, principal keeper, the chaplain, his mother and his sister. They urged him to tell the whole truth. He hesitated and said:

"I don't want to make any statement for the public. I do not fear for myself, but I do fear for you." "His sister replied: 'Don't have any fear for us; we will take care of ourselves; God will protect us.'

"His mother and sister continued to urge him to tell the truth. "He said: 'I did not do the shooting. The men who fired the shots were Gyp, Louie and Vallon.' "He said: 'I was five miles away at the time. So far as I know Becker had nothing to do with this case. It was a gamblers' fight.'

"He mentioned several raids on gambling houses and said that the story Shapiro told to Commissioner Dougherty was true. He said: 'I told some lies on the stand to prove an alibi for the rest of the boys. The testimony about the conversation with Rose in the car on the way down was not true. I was in Bridge Weber's when the arrangements were made. I did not know just what the arrangements were. I knew something was coming off. I did not see Louie pack the trunk, as I testified

INTEREST IN MEETINGS

LIND TO SEE WILSON AND VILLA TO MEET CARRANZA.

Washington is Expecting Definite Results in Conferences Between Leading Men on Both Sides.

Washington officials and diplomats were speculating Sunday night on the outcome of two conferences to be held this week, one in that city between President Wilson and his personal representative in Mexico, John Lind, and the other at Torreon, between Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalists, and Gen. Villa, the victorious rebel army leader.

President Wilson returned to the capital Monday from his week-end trip to West Virginia. Mr. Lind is coming up the coast from Vera Cruz aboard the yacht Mayflower, and though no word has been received from the yacht since she left Mexican waters, she is expected to arrive Tuesday. About the time Mr. Lind is making his report to the president, the Mexican rebel leaders will be meeting for the first time since the days of the Madero revolution, and on this conference much is believed to depend. Officials think that a face-to-face talk between Carranza and Villa will result in a clearer understanding concerning the rights or foreigners in Mexico, and especially their privilege of pressing claims through American consular officers.

No news from the scene of war came to either the war or navy department. The navy department also without a final report from Rear Admiral Mayo on the outcome of his demand that the Mexican Federal commander at Tampico salute the Stars and Stripes as a part of his apology for the affront to America in the arrest of United States marines. Officials declared, however, that no anxiety was felt over this matter as assurances had been given that proper reparation would be made.

It was reported that important dispatches had come to the state department from the City of Mexico. Secretary Bryan said, however, that he had nothing whatever to give out. The secretary commented on the absence of press reports from the Mexican capital, and remarked that apparently a rigid censorship was being exercised. He had nothing to say about the possible cause of this.

One of the results of the Torreon meeting is expected to be a reply to the state department's latest representation, especially in the case of Spaniards exiled from Torreon. Although Carranza has told the department that he is not disposed to interfere with Villa's course towards the Spaniards there is a frankly expressed expectation that this stand may be modified.

Should the two rebel leaders decide to pay no heed to Secretary Bryan's demand that the cases of all Spaniards be settled on their individual merits the United States will be confronted with a problem of the greatest gravity, since Spain has placed the safety of her subjects in American hands. The representations made by the Spanish foreign office, both through Ambassador Riano at Washington and Ambassador Willard, in Madrid.

TO WIPE OUT MALARIA.

Public Health Service Report Says Disease is Preventable.

There was only one case of malarial fever in the South during 1913 to three during the preceding year, according to the public health report. The states included in the canvass were Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida. Statistics were obtained by the service through post cards sent out to physicians in these states.

Totals for various states follow: Alabama, May to November, 12,000 cases; Arkansas, August to November, 18,500; South Carolina, August to November, 12,000; Florida, same period, 9,000; Georgia, August to October, 9,900; Mississippi, full year, 62,000. The report shows that out of 91,000 cases, 27,000 occurred in children under fifteen. The disease is preventable, and can be controlled if not eliminated, health service report declares.

TOOK HANDCUFFS TOO.

Fort Mill Prisoner Escapes and Carries Off Bracelets.

Knex Windle, magistrate's constable at Fort Mill, had an unusual experience Monday night while making an arrest of Tom Glover for violation of contract and cruelty to animals. The arrest having been made, Mr. Windle started for the lockup with a buggy with his prisoner handcuffed. On his way he left the buggy for a moment to summon a witness at a house he was passing and his absence, whipped up the horse with the lines and made his escape, taking with him the constable's perfectly good pair of handcuffs. The negro left the buggy after going a mile or so and has not yet been apprehended.

MEET AND SHAKE HANDS.

Underwood and Hobson Face Each Other on House Floor.

Representatives Underwood and Hobson, senatorial candidates in one of the bitterest campaigns fought in Alabama, met and shook hands in the House Tuesday. "How are you, Underwood?" said Mr. Hobson, and the majority leader returned his hand clasp with a "Fine, Capt. Hobson."

It was the first exchange between the two on the floor of the House for months.

Bursting Shell Wounds Workmen.

A shell in the shrapnell department of the United States arsenal at Philadelphia Tuesday caused the death of one man, and the injury of five others.

on the stand. There were guns there but not the ones they used." When asked how he gained this information he said: "I heard the boys talking about it since I was here."

WILSON DEFENDED

BRYAN REVIEWS DISCUSSION OF REPEAL OF FREE TOLLS.

TWO PLANKS CONFLICT

In Vigorous Utterance Secretary Argues That the Little Free Tolls Plank Should Not Dominate the Larger Anti-Subsidy Declaration and the Party History.

Secretary Bryan in a statement made public Sunday lengthily reviewed the Panama tolls question, and in the course of the statement declared that the repeal of the tolls exemption in the Panama canal act "can not be construed to be a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," but is "simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Mr. Bryan discusses various features of the subject—the limiting of debate in the House of Representatives, the Baltimore platform and the effect of repeal on the treaty. Claiming that the opponents of the repeal had seized upon the charge that the president was "surrendering to England," Mr. Bryan declared that the opposition to the repeal had attempted to appeal "to prejudice rather than reason."

"Who has Great Britain done?" he asked, "to justify the accusation that she is trying to dictate to this country? She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty, and asked for arbitration of the question of construction, in case this government differs from the British government in the construction to be placed upon the language. The very men who are so insistent upon construing the treaty to permit free tolls delayed for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration of the subject? In other words, they construed the treaty to permit discrimination, and then objected to allowing any international court to express an opinion on the subject."

"If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claims, is it a 'surrender to Great Britain' for our nation to repeal a law that raised that question? The repeal of the law can not be construed to be a construction of the treaty. It is simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way. In the controversy over the Welland canal, Canada withdrew a discrimination which she had made in favor of Canadian ships, in order that no cause for friction with the United States authorities in regard to the matter should exist."

"Why can not the United States withdraw a discrimination for the same reason? When the treaty involved was before the Senate for ratification an attempt was made to so amend it as to permit a discrimination in favor of coastwise vessels, but it was voted down by a decided majority. With this record to support them, it is strange that foreign nations question our right to make an exception in favor of American vessels."

Discussing the president's right to expect the support of congress when he deals with international questions, Secretary Bryan adds: "The chief executive speaks for the nation in international affairs, and it is only fair to assume that he speaks advisedly when he declares that intercourse with other nations is seriously embarrassed by the free tolls law which he seeks to repeal."

"We occupy to-day a proud position among the nations; we are the foremost advocate of peace and arbitration; we are becoming more and more a moral factor throughout the world. Can we afford to surrender this position? Can we afford to be little the great enterprise which has reached its consummation at the isthmus? If our intellectual and ethical standards, how unworthy to brag of our strength and to threaten to use that strength. 'We are ready to fight' does not arouse the enthusiasm now that it did a few centuries ago. Brute force is not the level upon which this nation settles its controversies to-day."

"The question is not what we can do but what we ought to do. The path of history is strewn with the wreck of nations that boasted that they were all powerful. This question must be decided on moral principles and not by the counting of our regiments and battleships. What shall it profit a nation if it conquers the whole world and loses its faith in the doctrine that righteousness exalteth a nation?"

Mr. Bryan was a member of the resolutions committee of the Baltimore convention and his observations on the platform constitute his first utterance on the subject. Mr. Bryan argues that there are two planks in the Baltimore platform, pertinent to the discussion, one which declares the belief of the Democratic party in the encouragement of the merchant marine but states that it should be developed "without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounty or subsidies from the public treasuries," and a second plank declaring in favor of the exemption from tolls of American coastwise ships. Mr. Bryan declares that the opposition to bounties is a doctrine "for which the Democratic party has stood from time immemorial."

He refers to the exemption plank as a "little plank" and to the pronouncement on bounties and subsidies as the "larger plank" and says: "What oplate does the little plank contain that it can make those who accept it oblivious of the larger plank? By what rule of construction can the small plank be made binding and the large one ignored? The secret of the strange power exerted by the little plank is to be found in the fact that it is carefully concealed, means by which it is to be carried out. Had the word 'subsidy' or 'bounty' been inserted in this plank, it could not have secured the endorsement of the convention because the contradiction between this plank and the larger plank would have been immediately apparent."

"If the same case had been used in the drawing of this plank that

THE STING OF LAZINESS

MOSQUITOES SPREAD MALARIA AND CHECK CROP WORK.

United States Experts Find That Malarial Pests Are Causing Tremendous Loss to South Each Year.

Malarial mosquitoes are the worst pest in the South to-day, according to statements issued by specialists of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture. These statements follow a study of mosquito-infected plantations in Louisiana made during the last cotton and corn season as a preliminary to a more extended investigation of the effects of malaria on farm production and profits.

According to data in the hands of the investigators, more than 650,000 persons in the United States suffer each year from malaria. They are compelled to be absent from work an average of eight weeks during the business seasons of the year, causing an annual loss of nearly \$100,000,000.

The Agricultural department is now planning the eradication of the malarial mosquitoes. At present drainage and the use of oil on stagnant pools are believed to be the most effective means of attack, as the negroes of the South refuse to stay within screened houses or to submit to careful medical attention as soon as they become ill.

On the Louisiana farm selected for the preliminary study, there were 3,540 acres, of which 1,800 were under cultivation and 1,740 acres were in swamp land timber. The farm is typical of an area of 200,000 square miles of Louisiana land. Sixty-four families were employed either as laborers or tenants. The investigation revealed that of the 64 families 48 suffered from malaria just at the time when crops were to be planted and cultivated.

Federal experts declare that the only solution to the malaria problem in the South lies in the drainage of swamp lands. It was found on the Louisiana plantation that negroes will congregate out of doors regardless of malarial mosquitoes, and that even when their houses are screened they will not keep doors closed. For this reason experts see no hope in the suggestion that every precaution be taken against the pests.

was used in the drawing of the plank on the merchant marine, the tolls exemption plank would have read as follows: "We favor the exemption from toll of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the canal but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury."

"But even if the platform had not contained without itself a complete refutation of the position taken by the advocates of free tolls, the president would have been justified in the position that he took by the changed conditions which confronted him. A platform is a pledge and is as binding upon an official as the command of a military officer is upon a subordinate—the statement can not be made stronger. But the subordinate officer is sometimes compelled to act upon his judgment where a change of which the commanding officer is not aware has taken place in conditions. It is not the right of the subordinate to judge the situation for himself where conditions have changed since the order was given, but it is his duty to do so."

"In the case under consideration the president takes responsibility for an official act which he regards as necessary for his country's welfare and the people must decide whether or not he is justified; and those who refuse to act with him also assume responsibility and they, too, must abide the judgment of the public. Such a change has taken place since the Baltimore platform was adopted. Had the Democrats in convention assembled been confronted by the condition which now exists and had they known what those now know who voted for repeal, no such plank would ever have been placed in the platform. The convention's attention was not even brought to the fact that a majority of the Democrats in the House had voted against the free tolls measure and that it had, in fact, been passed by a combination of a minority of the Democrats and a majority of the Republicans."

Mr. Bryan says that platform planks dealing with international questions must be accepted with the understanding "that we act jointly with other nations in international affairs," that even if the plank had not been contradicted by another plank in the platform and even if it "had not concealed a subsidy policy repugnant to Democratic principle and history," that even if conditions had not changed, a platform plank should be taken on international questions "as the expression of a wish rather than as the expression of a determination, for no nation can afford to purchase a small advantage in the face of a universal protest."

"If a nation," continued the secretary, "desire to array itself against the world, it should be sure that the thing which it is to gain is worth what it costs. The president, knowing that every commercial nation except our own construes the treaty as a pledge of equal treatment, would have been recreant to his trust had he failed to point out to the American people that our diplomatic relations would be seriously disturbed by the carrying out of the free tolls policy."

Considering the repeal measure upon its merits, Mr. Bryan said there were just two questions to be decided: "First, it is desirable for the Democratic party to abandon its historic position and become the advocate of subsidies and bounties? And, second, if it is desirable, what is the Democratic party willing to sacrifice in international prestige and world influence in order to secure the advantage which these subsidies promise to a few people?"

Had No Easter Clothes.

At Macon, Ga., Saturday, Walter Leslie, aged 10, fatally shot himself through the stomach with a pistol. He had been crying all morning because his parents could not buy him a new suit of clothes and a straw hat to wear to Easter services at Sunday school.

No Substitutes

RETURN to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

TO FORCE SALUTE

U. S. BATTLESHIPS SENT TO BACK MAYO'S DEMAND.

INSULT MUST BE ATONED

Navy Thrown into a Fever of Excitement When Almost Entire Atlantic Fleet, Including Eleven Battleships, Are Ordered to Tampico to Enforce Public Salute to Flag.

President Wilson Tuesday ordered, virtually the entire Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters to force a public salute to the Stars and Stripes from the Huerta government as an apology for the arrest of American marines at Tampico last Thursday. No ultimatum has been issued, that is, no specific time has been sent within which the Huerta government must comply, but the naval demonstration has been ordered as a concrete evidence of the fixed determination of the United States to back up Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute.

Up to Tuesday night Gen. Huerta had not made satisfactory response to that demand. "Future developments depend on Huerta himself," was the way a high administration official close to the president summarized the situation.

The decision to send the fleet was reached after the president and Secretary Bryan had conferred for an hour with John Lind, personal representative of the president in Mexico, and after a two-hour cabinet meeting, during which dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy revealed that the Huerta government disputes the right of American marines to be ashore at Tampico, and contended that its recent public statement of apology was ample.

Immediately after the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Daniels issued his order to the Atlantic fleet and wireless messages flashed up and down the Atlantic coast to put the fleet under steam for Tampico. It will be the largest fighting force the American government has assembled for positive action since the Spanish-American war. Eleven great battleships, with auxiliaries, carrying in all about 15,000 men, will comprise the force at Tampico.

The navy department sent complete instructions to Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, on board the battleship Arkansas, at Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral Flske, chief of the bureau of operations, left Washington immediately for the Roads to personally explain to Admiral Badger the diplomatic side of the situation and dispatches from Rear Admiral Mayo. Indicating the exact ships which will accompany Admiral Badger, the navy department issued the following:

"Admiral Badger will take with him the battleships Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, New Jersey and South Carolina, which last ship has been intercepted on her way from Haiti to Hampton Roads. The gunboat Tacoma, now at Boston, Mass., has been ordered also to Tampico by way of Newport, R. I., and will start about Thursday. The gunboat Nashville, now at Monte Christi, San Domingo, has been ordered to Guantanamo to coal and thence to Tampico."

"The Rhode Island, Nebraska, Virginia and Georgia are now docking; it has not been decided yet whether they will join Admiral Badger's forces. The transport Hancock will leave New Orleans for Tampico to-day with the First regiment of the expeditionary force of marines." The foregoing ships are in addition to the Utah, Connecticut, Minnesota, Des Moines, Chester, Dolphin and San Francisco, at Tampico, and the Florida and Prairie, at Vera Cruz.

While the navy was active, there was no army movement. Two explanations for this were advanced—the desire that the Constitutionalists in control of Northern Mexico should not misinterpret the action, and the fact that the United States has already a big fighting force within striking distance of Mexico. Twelve thousand troops are at Texas City, where four army transports are at anchor, and thousands of cavalry and infantry are spread all along the border, where they can be moved quickly.

TRIED TO POISON GIRL.

Alleged Fire Starter is Arrested on a More Serious Charge.

John W. Yarborough, dray line owner, of Macon, Ga., was arrested Wednesday afternoon on a warrant charging assault with intent to murder. Behind the arrest a story of a fire that destroyed the house occupied by the Yarborough family in a fashionable section of the city three weeks ago and the alleged proffer by Yarborough of a banana, said to have contained poison, to Miss Irene Herndon, daughter of a convict guard, who